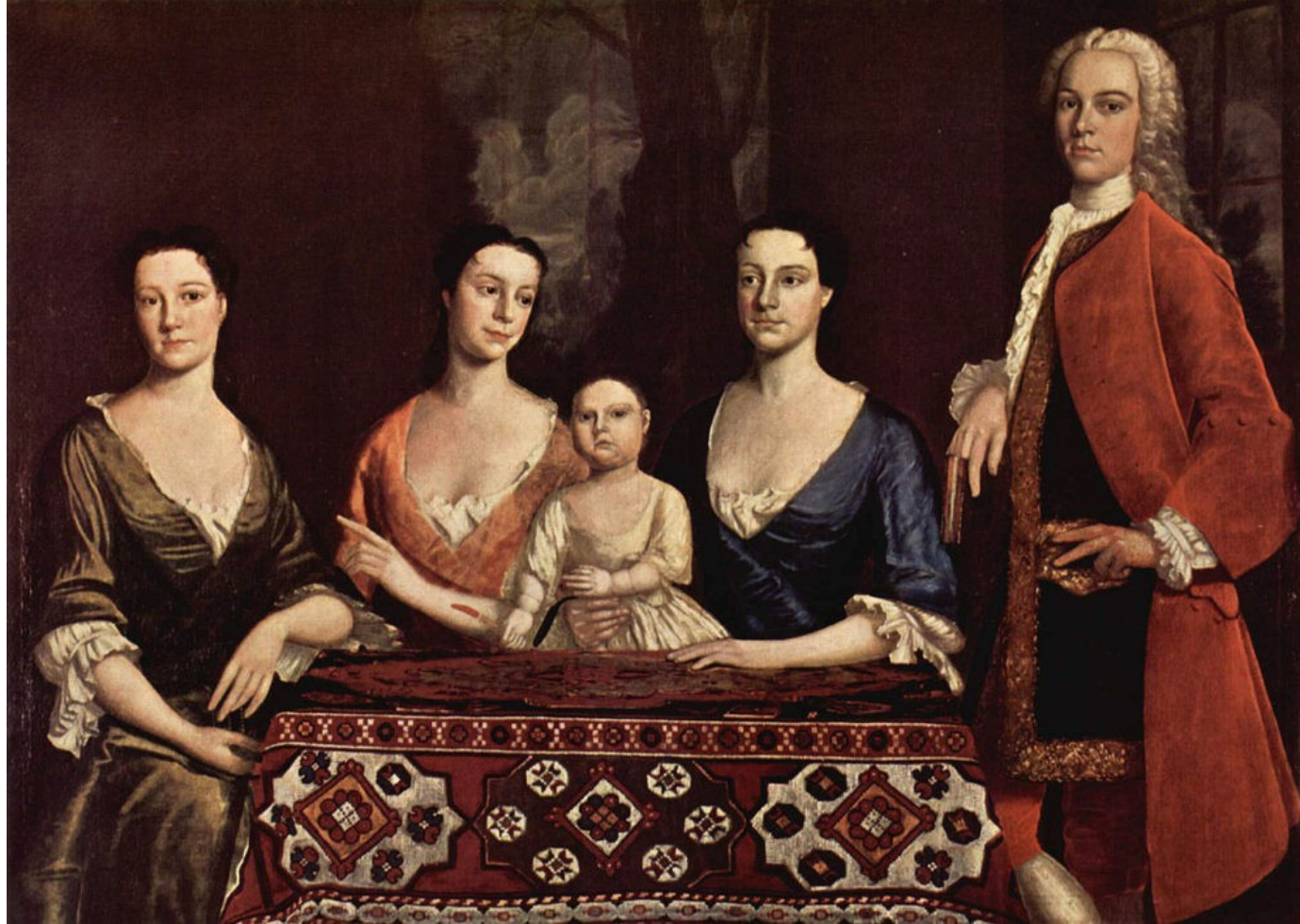


The Colonies Mature: Slavery and the “Normalization” of America

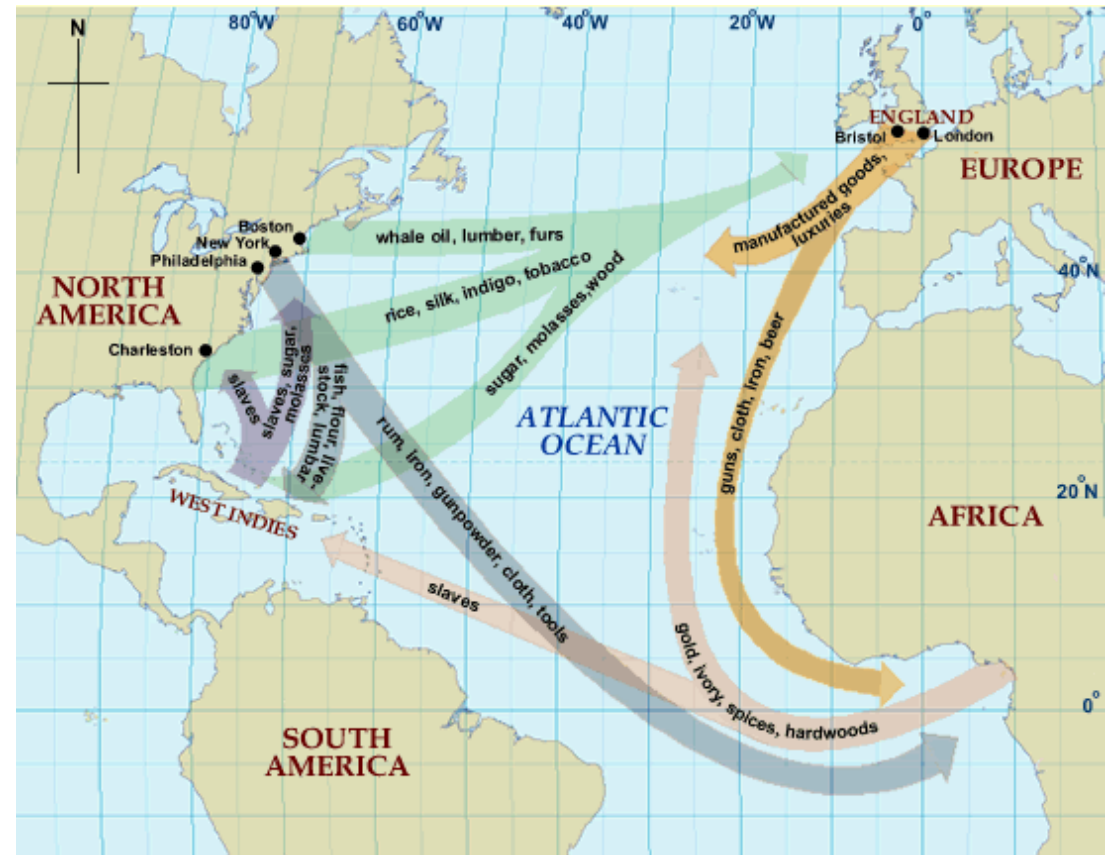


The “Normalization” of America

- Over the 1600s, Anglo-America became a “normal” reproducing society
 - Mortality and fertility converged throughout America.
 - Gender numbers balanced.
 - Homogenous communities of land-owning farmers built around churches became the norm.
- Basically, the extraordinary conditions of early colonization ended.

The Atlantic Highway

- In the 1600s, American colonists were relatively isolated from Europe
- Over the 1700s, their connections with Europe increased
 - Trade
 - Cost decreased and volume increased
 - An integrated trade system developed
 - News and Culture
 - The first American newspapers
 - Most American books, magazines, and pamphlets imported from Britain



Diversity

- Up to 1700, most immigrants were English
- After 1700, a more diverse stream arrived
- Why?
 - Economic improvements in England and America
 - Government encouragement of non-English immigrants
- Who?
 - Scots and Scot-Irish
 - Germans
 - Africans



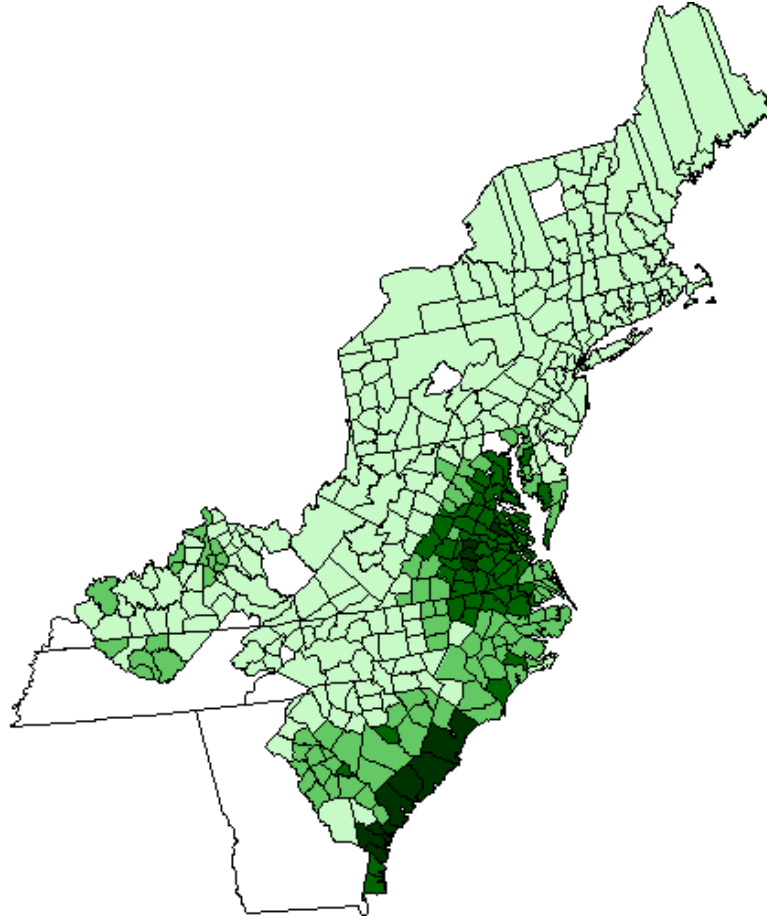
The Colonial Population on the Eve of the Revolution

The Fundamental Institution

- Between 1492 and 1820
 - c. 2.6 million Europeans immigrated to the Americas.
 - Between 7.5 and 9 million Africans were forcibly imported.
- Between 1700 and 1775
 - At least 278,400 (and as many as 500,000) African slaves were imported into North America.
- African slave labor was a central part of the Anglo-American economy



The Twin Cores of Colonial Slavery



Concentrations of Slaves, 1800

Race and Labor in Virginia

- Up to the late 1600s
 - Most laborers were English indentured servants.
 - The differences between a slave and a servant and a black person and white person were less than they would be.
 - Worked side-by side
 - Subject to physical discipline
 - Some blacks became free and had similar rights to white men.
 - Racial hierarchies were an outcome of colonization, not a precursor.

The “Switch” in Virginia

- Starting in the late 1600s, the number of enslaved Africans increased rapidly.
 - Elites became worried about the effects of large numbers of impoverished free men.
 - The supply of enslaved African increased dramatically.
 - The supply of indentured servants declined.
 - The economic benefits of slaves might have come to outweigh those of indentured servants.
- During and after the switch the lines between black and white and slave and free hardened.

South Carolina

- “A colony of a colony”
 - Settled by Barbadians who intended to create a slave society
- Its economy
 - Faced early problems and focused on livestock herding, lumber products, and trade with Native Americans.
 - Turned around by the discovery that rice could be grown.
- By 1710 (40 years after colonization began), a majority of the population was African or African-American slaves.



Another Effect of Atlantic Highway: “English Liberties”

- By the 1700s, the English and Anglo-Americans believed they were the freest people in the world.
 - Pointed to their “English liberty” as evidence for this
- Two key events in the formation of “English liberty”
 - The English Civil War (1642-1649)
 - The Glorious Revolution (1688)
- “English liberty” increasingly accepted as the basis of English (and Anglo-American) politics and society.
 - Examples of South Carolina and Pennsylvania
 - Religious toleration
 - Consensual forms of government and local control
 - Access to land (and labor)

Imperial Centralization

- Until the 1670s, Anglo-America was largely autonomous.
- In the 1680s, James II attempted to centralize governance.
 - Example: The Dominion of New England (1686)
 - Combined Connecticut, Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, and East and West Jersey into one colony
 - An appointed royal governor with no elected assembly
 - Taxes imposed from England
 - Enforced religious toleration
 - Modeled on the Spanish Empire



The seal of the Dominion of New England

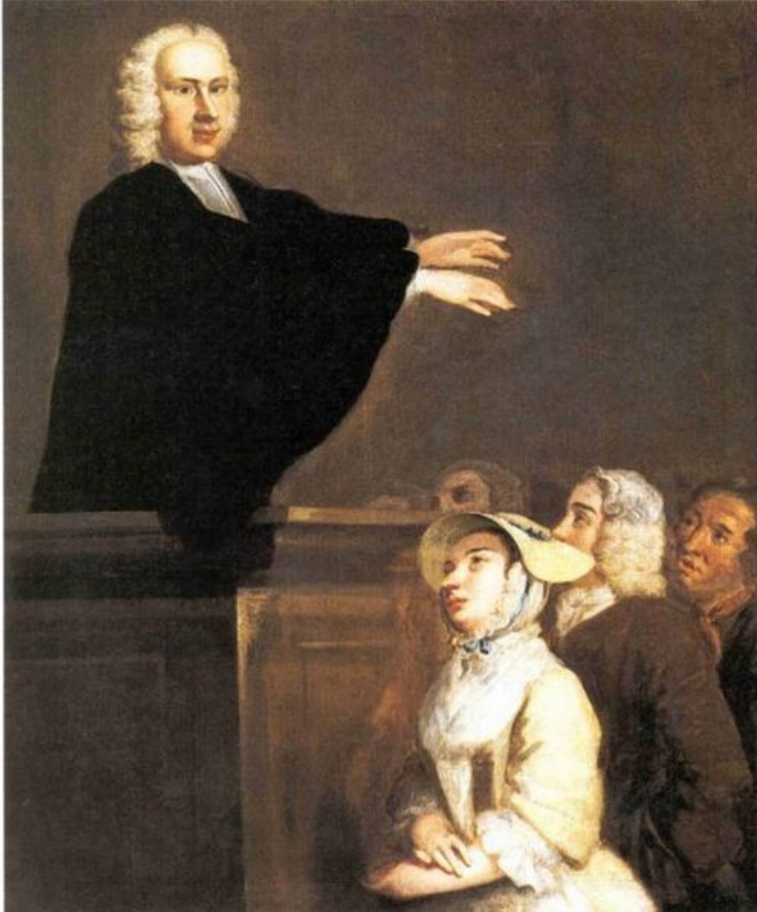
The Glorious Revolution in America

- News reached America in 1689 of the overthrow of James II
- Revolts followed in Maryland, New York, and New England
- The New England Revolt
 - Overthrew the royal governor
 - Lobbied for return to original charters
 - Most colonies received them
 - Massachusetts did not
 - It received a new charter in 1691
 - This charter eliminated the Puritan way of government



Image from a 1720 book on witches

Other Crucial Developments



The Great Awakening



The Enlightenment